

SPORTS

The Yuri Gagarin Air Force Academy (Moscow Region) clinching with Moscow FII. The former triumphed in their two recent national rugby championship games and now lead the standings.

Photo by Pyotr Sergeyev



WORLD RECORD FOR RUDOLF POVARNITSYN

The semifinals of the national athletics cup in the Donetsk Lokomotiv stadium brought a new world men's high-jumping record for Rudolf Povarnitsyn from Kiev who scaled 240 cm, adding one cm to the former mark of Chinese Zhu Jianhua.

The new world record-holder was born in the town of Volynsk, Udmurt ASSR, in 1962. He took to sports at the age of 12, and when in 1976 coach Vladimir Reut invited him to try high jumping he scaled only 135 cm. He then was shown the "flop" technique and improved his personal record by 15 cm second go and he still jumps this way. In 1980 the future world record-holder, who by that time was already 201 cm tall, moved to Kiev. He improv-

ed all the time, but stopped at the height of 221 cm. He thought of quitting sport but coach Vladimir Kiba, former jumper himself, convinced him to keep on training and at this year's brothers Znamensky memorial competitions in Moscow he placed third with a personal record of 226 cm.

My coach and I planned 232 cm for this event, he told a TASS correspondent, but when I equalled the Ukrainian record of 235 cm I asked to raise the bar by as many as five centimeters, and did it third go. I am glad the world record has come back to the USSR again.

Povarnitsyn is now taking entrance exams at the Kiev Physical Training Institute.

KARPOV, KASPAROV TO CLASH AGAIN

On September 2 the Moscow Tchaikovsky Concert Hall will host the opening of the world chess title match between Anatoly Karpov and Garry Kasparov. The first game will be played the following day at 5 p.m.

The games will come on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday while adjourned ones will be played on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. Monday is a day

off, and each participant has the right to one time-out in eight games.

There will be 24 games in all and the winner will have to be the first to score six wins or to win over half the points of stake — 12.5 or 13.

Karpov retains the title in case of a tie and if he loses he will have the right to a challenge match.

IOC press release

The IOC has circulated a press release in Lausanne saying that heads of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and South Korea have agreed to meet in Lausan-

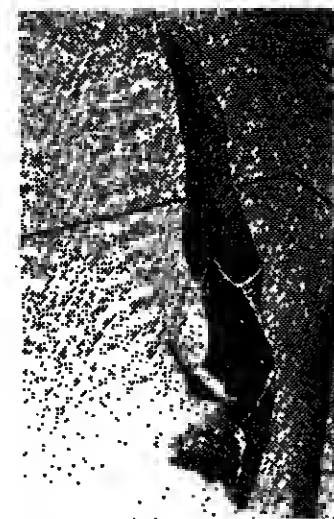
ce with IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch at the end of this year to jointly discuss issues linked with the 1988 Olympic Games.

Championship joys and disappointments

The USSR water polo team won the European title in Sofia by drawing 7-7 with Yugoslavia. The latter took the second place while West Germany beat Italy 12-9 to place third.

It is difficult to assess the performance of our swimmers. Several of them did excellently, while the team as a whole was a disappointment. Igor Polyanskiy did well in the backstroke, winning the 100 m with a European mark. At the same time, in several finals we did very poorly.

Dmitry Volkov won the third



gold (last) for our team in the 100 m backstroke. Incidentally, the GDR women's team picked 14 out of the 16 gold medals.

Outstanding Michael Gross sealed West Germany's success with six gold medals, three of them in the relays.

The USSR was the third best team. It also placed fourth in synchronized swimming in which, unlike the stand, the judges failed to duly appreciate our women's performance.

In duels Yelena Osipova and Irina Polyomkina came eighth, and Polyomkina did likewise in the soloist section. France was the team event with a gold and two silver medals.

Irina Sidorova of the USSR was second in the recent European springboard championship.

Photo BTA-TASS

STEPPING DOWN

The USSR, who won the world women's pentathlon team and individual titles in Denmark, were hoping to defend them in Montreal, too (Ninaevite Svetlana Yakovleva was the individual winner) — but they ran up to the Polish team in Canada.

The USSR did poorly in the equestrian obstacle race, fencing and swimming, and though they won the shooting and running events, they failed to catch up their Polish rivals.

The Polish team and its member Barbara Klotz took the lead in the start and retained it to the end, totalling 15,709 and 5,336 points respectively.

The USSR polled 15,487 with 5,311 going to Irina Kiseleva. Third-placed Sweden totalled 15,103 points and Anna Bojen of Poland took 5,256.

Women are lacking in the same events as the men (riding, fencing, swimming, shooting and running) but the swimming and running distances for them are shorter.

FRIENDSHIP IN THE CAUCASUS

A joint Soviet-American youth group of novice climbers recently scaled Europe's top summit Elbrus (5,633 m). There they left two ice-axes with the flags of the USSR and the US. Earlier, in memory of their friendship the youth club Americans planted acacia saplings in the Elbrus foothills which they had brought along.

Three and a half weeks filled with training under seasoned instructors, hiking in the most scenic spots of the Caucasus mountains, and the Elbrus ascent showed the great effectiveness of cooperation of youth of our countries. US-USSR Youth Exchange Programme director

Cynthia Lazaroff from San Francisco told a TASS correspondent VV, adults, enjoyed seeing her and our guys came to understand each other despite the language barrier and came to each other's aid.

To be sure, for experienced climbers Mt. Elbrus is not that high, but of the 20 participants in the ascent party (five young men and five women from each country) none had ever climbed above 4,000 m before. Students from Moscow and colleges and universities from various American states go in for alpine skiing and tourism, and climbing was a sort of "discovery" for most of them.



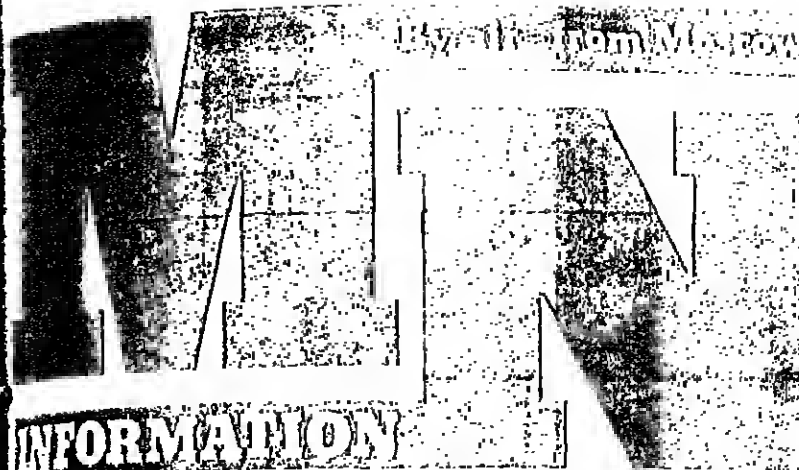
National field hockey Cup holders and medal aspirants, Moscow Rik edged Ulyanovsk Volga 3-2 in a recent top division championship game.

White sail of peace

The traditional Soviet-Japanese regatta "White Sail of Peace 85" has set out from the town of Ishikari off Hokkaido. Taking part are 140 yachtsmen from the two countries.

The first stage of the voyage is 140 nautical miles from Ishikari to the port of Gashu on the north-western coast of Hokkaido. The next and the main stage will take the regatta across the Sea of Japan to the Soviet port of Nakhodka.

The race is being sponsored by the Maritime Territorial Sports Committee and the Japanese National Sailing Federation with assistance from "Asahi Shimbun" and the Hokkaido Federation of Japan-USSR Friendship Societies.



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For peaceful outer space exploration

USSR suggests the inclusion of the agenda of the 40th UN General Assembly: International Year of Peaceful Exploration of Outer Space and its non-militarization. This is contained in the Soviet proposal for the UN General Assembly.

The proposal is that the UN be convinced that space can be used to improve the living conditions of people on this planet and to a source of global peace. The UN should take steps to prevent outer space from becoming a theater of military activities.

It is urgent and achieved how that arms race is not spread to outer space by day. Research and development work in outer space is being carried out in all directions and intensifying further, swallow up financial and intellectual resources and create uncertainties for the future of space work by countries.

Shevardnadze requested Secretary-General to take as a memorandum to the UN General Assembly a document on the principles of international cooperation in outer space. The document should contain a declaration of outer space non-militarization (Soviet and UN resolutions) and a draft resolution on the official documents.

'This country is in my heart'

"Our friend, India, occupies its appropriate place in the works of Soviet artists and poets. After returning from India at the beginning of the '50s Mirzo Turso-Zade said: 'This country is in my heart.' India is in the hearts of two more artists—Nikolai Bogdanov and Mikhail Romadin and the pictures you see here are an eloquent proof."

These were the remarks of Vyacheslav Chistyakov, Vice-President of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society and Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences at the opening ceremony of an exhibition of these



"A Flea in Agra" by Nikolai Bogdanov.



Illustration to "The Tale of Rama and Sita and the Flying Monkey Rainman" by Mikhail Romadin.

two Soviet artists. The exhibition, fully devoted to India, was organized as part of the programme of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Month held traditionally in connection with India's Independence Day and the anniversary of the Soviet-Indian Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation.

Nikolai Bogdanov has been painting portraits of writers for more than 25 years. His first acquaintance with India in 1977 fascinated him. The exhibition offers two of his paintings—"Dancing in the Ganges" and "A Flea in Agra" (Taj Mahal). His portraits of India Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi greatly appeal to viewers.

(Continued on page 2)

Celebrations in Pyongyang

Pyongyang. A military parade marking the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea has taken place here. Present was a Soviet Party and Government delegation led by Gaidar Aliyev, Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other Soviet delegations which came for the jubilee celebrations.

An imposing renovated monument topped by a red star, was unveiled on Moranboog Hill (central Pyongyang). The inscription at the base of the monument reads: Eternal glory to the great Soviet Army which liberated the Korean people from the yoke of Japanese imperialism and which opened

(Continued on page 2)

Shevardnadze receives Indian Ambassador

Edward Shevardnadze, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, recently received the Indian Ambassador to the Soviet Union, S. Nurul Hasan.

During their discussions held in a friendly atmosphere, they exchanged views on some issues concerning Soviet-Indian relations and on international questions of mutual interest.

While discussing international problems E. Shevardnadze drew the Ambassador's attention to the Soviet declaration, announced by Mikhail Gorbachev, to unilaterally halt all nuclear tests as of August 6 and which opens up a real possibility to stop further accumulation of nuclear arsenals, to start talking to earnest the issue of their curtailment and, in the final analysis, their liquidation.

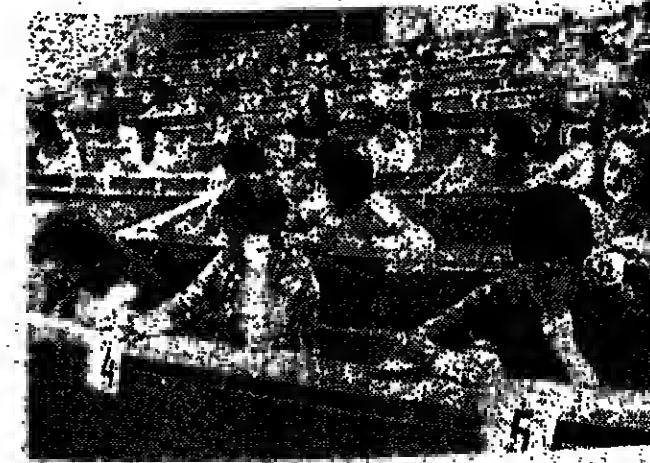
CANADIAN PEACE ACTIVISTS SUPPORT SOVIET INITIATIVE

Ottawa. J. Stark, President of the well-known Canadian anti-war organization, Operation Dismantle, has sent a message to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. It states in part:

We congratulate and thank you and the Soviet Government for your courage and wisdom in deciding to suspend nuclear tests. This initiative has greatly impressed members of our organization. We are very disappointed by the initial US reaction: it is not correct and not honest to describe as "propaganda" such a serious, practical and constructive move by the USSR. We shall do all we can to help people here acknowledge the importance of the Soviet initiative, so that the West would positively respond to it and undertake a similar pledge.

"Attempts are being made to explain their reluctance to end nuclear tests by the 'lag' of the USA in the field of nuclear arms. This is only a pretext" (from Mikhail Gorbachev's answers to questions posed by a TASS correspondent).

For viewpoint on this issue please turn to p. 2



The final exam (in math) at the department of semiconductor materials and instruments, Moscow Steel and Alloy Institute.



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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR, and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

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RAJIV GANDHI: INDIA HAS MADE PROGRESS

Now Delhi. Following the course of its outstanding leaders, Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi, India has made tremendous social and economic progress in just over 38 years of independent development. Furthering the same course is the Seventh Five-Year Development Plan of 1985-1990, which lays emphasis on improving the living standards of the poorest sections of the society. This was announced by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at a Red Fort meeting marking the country's Independence Day.

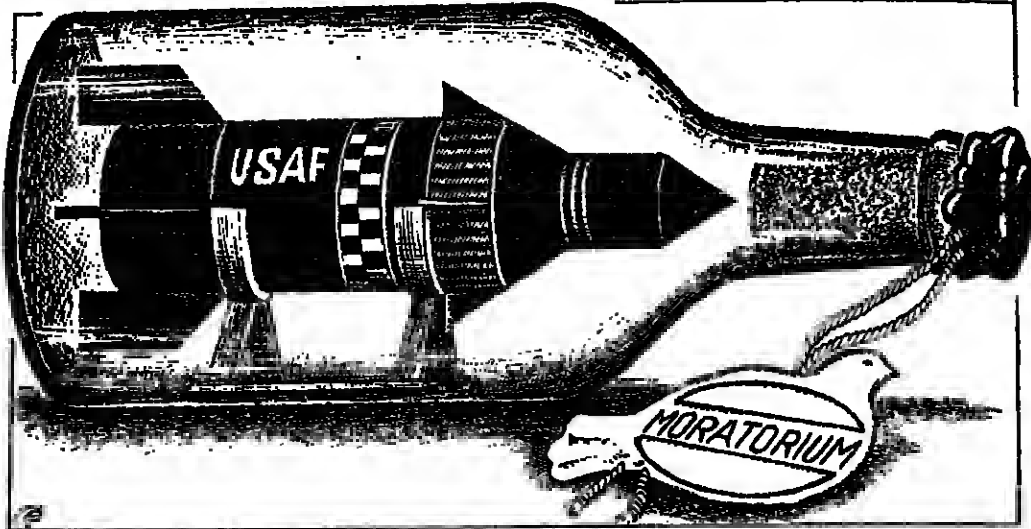
On the foreign policy of his government he noted that his recent visits to the USSR and other states helped enhance the republic's authority internationally.

India favours all-round development of relations with neighbouring nations. As for relations with Pakistan, he continued, its programme for developing nuclear arms is the main obstacle to the establishment of friendship and understanding between the two countries as well as lasting peace on the subcontinent.

Rajiv Gandhi urged all Indians to contribute to consolidating the country's territorial integrity and national unity.

Perez de Cuellar: release Mandela

New York. UN Secretary-General J. Perez de Cuellar, has demanded the immediate release of Nelson Mandela, leader of the African National Congress of South Africa, and other political prisoners languishing in racist jails. In a telegram to the wife of the president, he urged the South African government to start talks with genuine representatives of the black majority and described as an act of vandalism the burning down of the Mandela home by the racists.



This is what peace supporters would like to see.

Drawing by Vladimir Savitsky

Nicaragua favours talks with Costa Rica

Managua. The Government of Nicaragua will further build up the defences of the republic to stave off any criminal aggression by the US, said coordinator of the executive commission of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, President Daniel Ortega. Speaking at a press conference after talks with commander-in-chief of the Panamanian national defence forces, Brigadier-General Manuel Noriega, Ortega stressed that the people of Nicaragua want peace but are prepared to fight American interventionists in the last drop of their blood if they dared invade the country.

He favoured early talks with

Costa Rica on the establishment of a demilitarized zone on the border of the two countries to check provocations by CIA mercenaries.

Commenting on unjustified accusations against Nicaragua by Costa Rican authorities as an excuse for refusing dialogue, Ortega urged that country's government stop fruitless polemics and take concrete steps to arrange peace in the region.

For his part, Manuel Noriega said the Panamanian Government was eager to prevent a serious confrontation to Central America and confirmed his country's offer to host talks between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

AMERICAN SCIENTIST CONDEMNS 'STAR WARS' PROGRAMME

New York. C. E. Sagan, noted astronomy and space science professor at Cornell University, has condemned the Reagan programme of "star wars". In an article carried by the "Discoverer" magazine, he uses strong arguments to invalidate Washington's case for spreading the nuclear arms race into outer space. Stressing the significance of international bilateral treaties like the 1963 Treaty on Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the

Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Underwater, the 1967 Treaty on the Principles of the Activity of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the 1972 Treaty on Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems, and SALT-I and SALT-II treaties, he concluded that the "star wars" programme, in one way or another, violated each of these agreements.

FOR NUCLEAR-FREE AFRICA

Lomé. Delegates to the current pan-African conference on security, disarmament and development have been speaking against the arms race, about the need to create an atmosphere of trust and cooperation and turn Africa into a zone free of nuclear weapons.

Most addresses clearly reflected the desire of African peoples to rechannel funds gobbled up by the arms race into socio-economic projects. The participants upheld the idea of setting up an African disarmament fund. It is supposed to be made up of deductions from national military budgets and used for national development.

Chenail representative Wilmot urged the OAU to seek an international agreement prohibiting the use of nuclear arms against African countries and their territories. Such an accord, he maintained, would be an important step towards turning Africa into a nuclear-free zone.

Un-American nations, already burdened by a host of economic and financial problems, continue their self-dispensation by procuring more arms. In addition, the world's industrialized nations, burdened by the nuclear arms race, as well, cannot give developing countries enough aid.

An awareness of the nuclear menace has compelled Latin American and South Pacific states to declare their territories and territorial waters nuclear-free zones. These steps were most positively evaluated by the Soviet Union. Even though they have not eliminated the danger of these countries being drawn into nuclear conflict these steps spell out a desire for security and to avert the threat of war. Washington's negative response to a recent decision taken in the capital of the Cook Islands is yet another indication of its opposition to real security; it sees this move as capable of producing a chain reaction, for instance, in the Balkans, Central and Northern Europe as well as Asia, in which case US nuclear aircraft carriers and air squadrons would have to go from these places.

Washington's unwillingness to join the Soviet initiative has yet another reason — a reluctance to make a first redemptive step towards détente and resume a whole range of bilateral and multilateral talks with the Soviet Union on disarmament. The Reagan administration has unilaterally broken off several dialogues, including one on complete ban on nuclear tests, and would not shift its ground just a little bit.

Washington's reluctance to revert to the policy of détente is damaging not just the entire set of Soviet-American relations but the "third world" is likewise being drawn into the senseless arms race, Asian, African, and Latin American.

'This country is in my heart'

(Continued from page 1)

Mikhail Ronin (the actor and artist) liked designing sets for films and theatre productions. He also illustrated books. Before he visited India, Ronin himself a realist and landscape painter, he found an "ideal field" there.

Those who came to the Friendship House for the first time saw his trip to India. From Tver (Russia), he sailed down the Volga and finally reaching India, he tripped about him on the way and in India, and then home and ill, with his "mole".

"I wanted to express the attitude of my generation of Soviet people to this country," Ronin discovered the beautiful country for Russia. "This country makes us rich spiritually. It is a fact that today friendship between nations is an important international life."

The exhibition features Ronin's illustrations in his book, "The Tale of the Sita and the Flying Machine" (Ramayana). Ronin has published his plans for the book, "The Tale of the Sita and the Flying Machine" (Ramayana). Ronin has published his plans for the book, "The Tale of the Sita and the Flying Machine" (Ramayana).

The opening ceremony attended by delegates to the Society of Soviet Union and the Indo-Soviet Friendship Society. They came to the Society of Soviet Union and the Indo-Soviet Friendship Society. They came to the Society of Soviet Union and the Indo-Soviet Friendship Society.

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Celebrations in Pyongyang

(Continued from page 1)

for them the road to peace and independence. Speaking at the ceremony, a member of the Workers' Party of Korea, the country's Vice-President Li Joong Ok said: "We especially warm recollections of the combat exploits of our soldiers and officers who gave their lives to help the Korean people gain freedom. Korea will always remember them."

Geldar Aliyev, who also spoke at the ceremony, said that the Soviet Armed Forces routed one million Japanese army of the Japanese military in bitter action. The Soviet Union and the people for freedom and independence was crowned with success.

We cordially greet the mounting tensions in the East and cordially express our support for the great efforts of the Workers' Party of Korea to preserve peace on the Korean Peninsula, and to achieve peaceful reunification of the country without outside interference.



Chile. Santiago and other cities were recently the scene of fresh powerful demonstrations against the fascist regime of Pinochet. The week-old action was sparked off by the arrest of a group of officers and sergeants of the carabinieri corps charged with the heinous murder last March of three communists. In response Pinochet ordered troops and armed police into the streets and squares of the capital.

Widows and mothers of the three murdered patriots being strangled during a demonstration in Santiago.

Telephone AP-TASS

FACTS AND EVENTS

The Conservative Party is a popularly with British people. A survey conducted by the "Sunday Times" indicates that the party would have a general parliamentary election was held now, since it is supported by only 33 per cent of the public.

Philippines in a big demonstration, hospital and medical students held a strike, capital Manila, demanded that the second round of talks for a final peace agreement be held in Manila.

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23-year-old M. Khelil. His candidature is satisfactory.

London has declared its intention to become a twin-city of Managua, the capital of revolutionary Nicaragua. A letter forwarded by T. Banks, Chairman of the Greater London Council to Mayor of Managua S. Santos states that the decision expresses the feelings of most residents of London, who are impressed by the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people against encroachments on their freedom and independence.

215 strikes involving nearly 40,000 people were registered in the Philippines over the first six months of this year, nearly the same number as the whole of 1984, states a report by the congress of Philippine trade unions. The strikes are becoming longer — from 10 to 17 days — compared with last year.

Striving to produce binary weapons

The US is accelerating its efforts to produce a new generation of chemical weapons — binary weapons — in cooperation with nervous allies.

The "New York Times" reports that the Pentagon's chemical weapons division is ready to produce binary weapons — chemical weapons — in cooperation with nervous allies.

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Protest by Philippine foreign ministry

The Philippine foreign ministry has expressed its protest against the US interference in the affairs of the Philippines against the government of President Marcos. Such contacts, the note emphasizes, are an unfriendly act contradicting bilateral agreements and generally accepted international legal norms.

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Science and technology

WILL BACTERIA HELP?

How can man's environment be protected from the noxious influence of industrial wastes? Scientists in many countries are seeking the answer to this question. In addition to the already known means, Swiss specialists have decided to work out their own method. By means of genetic engineering they intend to change the biochemical processes taking place in harmless soil bacteria. The aim is to give them the ability to feed on chemical substances which contaminate the environment.

There are promising experiments lying before researchers at the Geneva University.

'SPEEDY' CONTINENT

The edges of gigantic tectonic hollow in California (USA) are moving at the rate of 6 centimetres per year. Until now geologists believed that it was one of the "speediest" dislocation of the lithosphere. But research conducted by British scientists for 15 years in the Indo-Australian region of the lithosphere shows that the Australian continent is moving much faster. It is drifting in the direction of the Pacific lithospheric region at the rate of 7 centimetres per year.

ELEPHANTS DONATE BLOOD

A unique operation has been carried out at a Zoo in Hannover, West Germany. To save a 24-year-old elephant nicknamed "Gertie" physicians transfused into "Gertie" (for the first time in world practice) 0.5 litres of blood donated by two elephants. The patient perfectly withstood the operation.

OF INTEREST

No more anecdotes

Financial inspectors of government offices in Washington recently discovered that, during working hours many federal employees dial the telephone numbers of services playing tapes with anecdotes and funny stories. Strict measures have been taken following the detection. Upon instructions from above, the telephones of federal employees are guarded by a computer to prevent them not only from listening to anecdotes, but even exact time and weather forecast.

Trade contradictions

Serious trade contradictions have arisen between China and Africa. According to the Washington Post, China is deeply dissatisfied with the low level of the imports of Chinese goods and textiles and knitted goods by 55 per cent.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

PEOPLES KNOW NUCLEAR GAMBLERS

Justifying the crime in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, representatives of the US ruling circles not only justify history but actually claim the right to use this time nuclear weapons when they think it appropriate, writes journalist V. Kobyshev in LITRATURNAYA GAZETA.

This explains the frenzy with which the leaders of Washington are today escalating the nuclear arms race and planning to spend it to outer space as well as their hot refusal to join the commitment of the USSR never to be the first to use nuclear weapons and the confused reaction, absurd with its argumentation, to the Soviet decision to place a moratorium on all nuclear weapon tests beginning from August 6.

People everywhere now know quite well, stresses the author, that what the USA did in Japan 40 years ago, pushing the world to an abyss, has turned them into inhabitants of Hiroshima. They also realize well that the reckless gamblers with nuclear weapons are not stopped everything may come to an end.

FOLLOWING NEHRU'S COURSE

In an article devoted to the 38th anniversary of India's independence, Soviet biologist G. Kolovskiy analyses the home and foreign policies in the newspaper IZVESTIYA. He stresses that Indira Gandhi was steadily leading the country along the "course of Nehru" and so is Rajiv Gandhi.

The author highly commends the new Prime Minister's determination to consolidate India's positions. The New Delhi declaration of the heads of six states and governments, adopted this winter, which objects to the "Sino wars" plans and contains an appeal for practical steps towards disarmament, reaffirms India's role as a leader of the non-aligned movement.

The Soviet public was especially satisfied with the results of Rajiv Gandhi's May visit in the USSR. The Soviet-Indian summit talks became a major landmark in strengthening friendship between the peoples of both countries, stresses the author. Soviet people rejoice at the achievements of the great Indian people and understand their difficulties.

ON THE NUCLEAR ROOST

With a teacher's stick Mrs Washington is denouncing that not only the people of USA but also the whole world within America, writes A. Novikov in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. But who should shower Washington with punches the people it destroys in dozens of countries on behalf of its "democracy" and the dollar people living in the shadow of Perestroika and cause miseries? Countries turned into a gun powder-heap.

The Soviet Union has proved over and over again its devotion to the cause of peace. Can there be more weighty proofs of goodwill than the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and the moratorium on nuclear explosions? But the Pentagon does not want to take these measures into consideration, uttering to occludes the mowing coil on its nuclear road. Therefore, the world can only think about America of Weinberger and the White House as a potential murderer of mankind which has already to its discredit Hiroshima, Nagasaki...

40 YEARS OF EFFORTS

The Korean People's Democratic Republic, a now material appendage of militaristic Japan in the past, is today an industrially advanced republic, writes V. Moiseyev, Candidate of Sciences (Economics) in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. In an article devoted to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea from Japanese invaders by the Soviet Army.

The shore of machine building in the total industrial output of the country exceeds 34 per cent, notes the author. The country's economic achievements, stresses V. Moiseyev, have created a basis for the steady improvement in the living standards of the Korean people. Between 1978 and 1984, the real incomes of workers and employees increased by 60 per cent and of peasants — 40 per cent. The republic, which before its liberation had only six specialized secondary educational establishments, and no higher school of all, now boasts 216 institutes and 570 technical secondary schools.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries give Korea considerable assistance in the development of its economy. During the Seven-Year Development Plan period alone 12 planes and ships were put into operation fully or partly with Soviet assistance, and about 70 economic projects have been commissioned throughout the existence of the republic.

If Archimedes had known!

Every pupil knows that the figure π equals 3.14. For more accurate calculations this number is taken to an approximation of the 11th symbol after the point — 5.14159. But already many generations of mathematicians specify the figure π , multiplying over and over again the number of symbols after the point. Mathematicians of the University of Tokyo, making use of a powerful computer, have beaten all records. They calculated 16 million symbols for π after the point. In other words,

In order to write this number a book of hundreds of pages would be needed.

Ask the dog

People suffering from insomnia see doctors who prescribe pills and advise them to stroll at night. But West German psychologist Hans Cramer of Munich believes that the position of the bed in the chamber is of decisive importance in curing insomnia. He has devised an original way of finding this place in the room. Future patients be warned from the premise: white, the dog, lot in to spread the night. The bed must be arranged according to the "dog's scheme".

RAJIV GANDHI: INDIA HAS MADE PROGRESS

New Delhi. Following the course of its outstanding leaders, Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi, India has made tremendous social and economic progress in just over 35 years of independent development. Furthering the same course is the Seventh Five-Year Development Plan of 1985-1990, which lays emphasis on improving the living standards of the poorest sections of the society. This was announced by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at a Red Fort meeting marking the country's Independence Day.

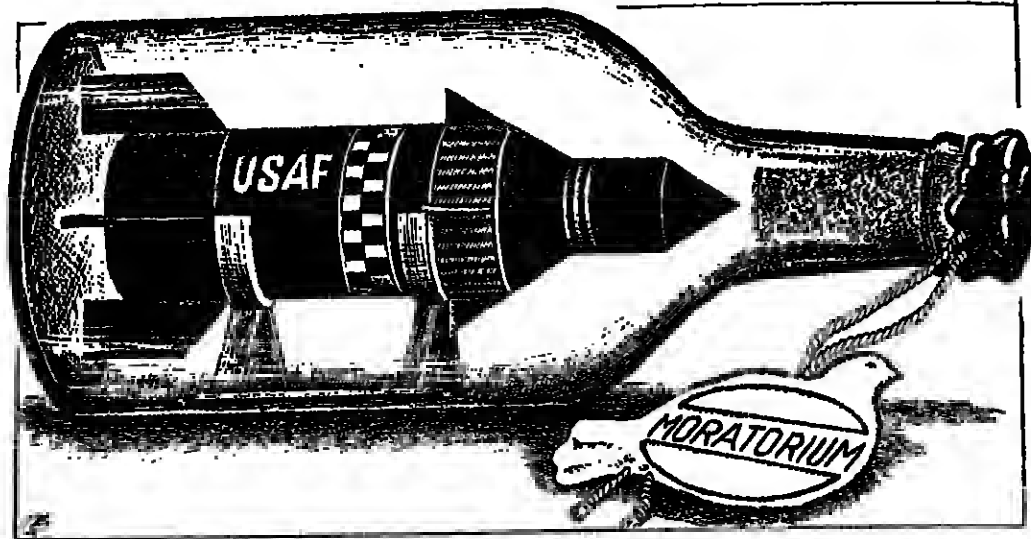
On the foreign policy of his government, he noted that his recent visit to the USSR and other states helped enhance the republic's authority internationally.

India favours all-round development of relations with neighbouring nations. As far as relations with Pakistan are concerned, its programme for developing nuclear arms is the main obstacle to the establishment of friendship and understanding between the two countries as well as lasting peace in the subcontinent.

Rajiv Gandhi urged all Indians to contribute to consolidating the country's territorial integrity and national unity.

Perez de Cuellar: release Mandela

New York. UN Secretary-General, J. Perez de Cuellar, has demanded the immediate release of Nelson Mandela, leader of the African National Congress of South Africa, and other political prisoners languishing in a jail in a telegram to the wife of the president. He urged the South African government to start talks with genuine representatives of the black majority and described as an act of vandalism the burning down of the Mandela home by the racists.



This is what peace supporters would like to see.

Drawing by Vladimir Svidlov

Nicaragua favours talks with Costa Rica

Managua. The Government of Nicaragua will further build up the defence of the republic to serve as a deterrent against aggression by the US, said coordinator of the executive commission of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, President Daniel Ortega. Speaking at a press conference after talks with commander-in-chief of the Panamanian national defence forces, Brigadier-General Manuel Noriega, Ortega stressed that the people of Nicaragua want peace but are prepared to fight American interventionists in the last drop of their blood if they dared invade the country.

He favoured early talks with

Costa Rica on the establishment of a demilitarized zone on the border of the two countries to check provocations by CIA mercenary gangs. Committing an unjustified accusation against Nicaragua by Costa Rican authorities as an excuse for refusing dialogue, Ortega urged that country's government stop fruitless polemics and take concrete steps to strengthen peace in the region.

For his part, Manuel Noriega said the Panamanian Government was eager to prevent a serious confrontation in Central America and confirmed his country's offer to host talks between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

FOR NUCLEAR-FREE AFRICA

Lomé. Delegates to the current pan-African conference on security, disarmament and development have been speaking against the arms race, about the need to create an atmosphere of trust and cooperation and turn Africa into a zone free of nuclear weapons.

Most addresses clearly reflected the desire of African peoples to reinvest funds gobbed up by the arms race into socio-economic projects. The participants upheld the idea of setting up an African disarmament fund. It is supposed to be made up of deductions from national military budgets and used for national development.

Ghanaian representative Wilmot urged the OAU to seek international agreement prohibiting the use of nuclear arms against African countries or from their territories. Such an accord, he maintained, would be an important step towards turning Africa into a nuclear-free zone.

'This country is in my heart'

(Continued from page 1)

Mikhail Romadin, the Soviet Academician Nikolai Rozov, an artist, liked designing war films and theatre productions. He also illustrated books. When he visited India, Rozov painted a red and white poster, he found an "excellent field" there.

Those who came to the Friendship House for the exhibition saw his trip to India and in India, and then home and ill, writing his memoirs.

"I wanted to express my attitude to my generation of Soviet people to this country," Rozov said. "I discovered the beauty of this country for Russia. This country makes me rich spiritually. It is a true friendship between nations is an important part of international life."

The exhibition includes Rozov's illustrations for a book, "The Tale of the Flying Machine" (Romanian), a soon to be published. It is a book about the "Flying Machine and Sea", the book about the "Flying Machine and Sea".

The opening ceremony was attended by delegates to the Society of Soviet University and the Indo-Soviet Friendship Month. They participated in the Society of Soviet University and the Indo-Soviet Friendship Month. They participated in the Society of Soviet University and the Indo-Soviet Friendship Month.

Celebrations in Pyongyang

(Continued from page 1)

for them the road to the end of independence.

Speaking at the ceremony, Member of the Bureau of the Workers' Party of Korea, the country's President Li Jong Ok said that the country's people will always remember the soldiers and officers who gave their lives to help the people gain freedom. He said that the country's people will always remember the soldiers and officers who gave their lives to help the people gain freedom.

We condemn the policy of mounting tensions in the East and once again express our support for the great efforts of the Workers' Party of Korea to preserve peace on the peninsula and to achieve peaceful reunification of the country without outside interference.

The Soviet moratorium is to last until January 1, 1986, and the US administration still has the time to take the decision demanded by the international community. Washington will bear responsibility for continuation of the nuclear insanity.



Chile. Santiago and other cities were recently the scenes of tense powerful demonstrations against the fascist regime of Pinochet. The week-old action was sparked off by the arrest of a group of officers and sergeants in the carabinieri corps charged with the infamous murder last March of three communists. In response Pinochet ordered troops and armed police into the streets and squares of the capital.

Widows and mothers of the three murdered patriots being arrested during a demonstration in Santiago.

Telephone AP-TASS

FACTS AND EVENTS

The Conservative Party is enjoying popularity with British voters. A survey conducted for the Sunday Times indicates that the party would have a general parliamentary election held now, since it is the support of only 33 per cent of the public.

Students in a big demonstration of doctors, hospital medical students held a strike in Tegucigalpa, capital of Honduras, demanding that the government provide money for health care, not the nationalisation.

The first ever heart transplant operation in the Arab world has been carried out in the capital of Jordan, on

33-year-old M. Khalil. His condition is satisfactory.

London has declared its intention to become a twin-city of Managua, the capital of revolutionary Nicaragua. A letter forwarded by T. Banks, Chairman of the Greater London Council to Mayor of Managua S. Santos states that the decision expresses the feelings of most residents of London, who are impressed by the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguans people against encroachments on their freedom and independence.

213 strikes involving nearly 40,000 people were registered in the Philippines over the first six months of this year, nearly the same number as the whole of 1984, states a report by the congress of Philippine trade unions. The strikes are becoming longer — from 10 to 17 days — compared with last year.

Striving to produce binary weapons

The US is accelerating preparation for large-scale manufacture of a new generation of chemical weapons — binary weapons — which combine with nervous agents.

The New York Times reports that the chemical weapons are ready for use and that the Pentagon is expected in September to give a final ruling on them.

Will bacteria help?

How can man's environment be protected from the ruinous influence of industrial wastes? Scientists in many countries are on cracking their brains over this question. In addition to the already known means, Swiss specialists have decided to work out their own method. By means of genetic engineering they intend to change the biochemical processes taking place in harmless soil bacteria. The aim is to give them the ability to feed on chemical substances which contaminate the environment.

There are prominent experts in lying before researchers at the Geneva University.

Protest by Philippine foreign ministry

The Philippine foreign ministry has issued a statement in Manila protesting against the US interference in the internal affairs of the Philippines. The statement mentioned that the US and local government officials in Washington, who are members of the Department and the

Prevent 'star wars'

Penlogon and leaders of the separatist Muslim movement "The Moro Front for National Liberation" operating in the south of the Philippines against the government of President Marcos. Such contacts, the note emphasises, are an unfriendly act contradicting bilateral agreements and generally accepted international legal norms.

Trade contradictions

ed clothes, which are one of the main items of Chinese exports to 1984 China's delivery of such goods to the US (totalled almost 1,300 million dollars). The passage of the bill would reduce imports of Chinese textiles and knitted goods by 65 per cent.

Elephants donate blood

A unique operation has been carried out at Zoo to save a 24-year-old elephant nicknamed "Gann". (for the first time in world practice) 9.5 litres of blood donated by two elephants. The patient perfectly withstood the operation.

Science and technology

WILL BACTERIA HELP?

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'SPEEDY' CONTINENT

The edges of gigantic tectonic hollow in California (USA) are moving at the rate of 6 centimetres per year. Until now geologists believed that it was one of the "speediest" dislocation of the lithosphere. But research conducted by British scientists for 15 years in the Indo-Australian region of the lithosphere shows that the Australian continent is moving much faster. It is drifting in the direction of the Pacific lithospheric region at the rate of 7 centimetres per year.

ELEPHANTS DONATE BLOOD

A unique operation has been carried out at Zoo to save a 24-year-old elephant nicknamed "Gann". (for the first time in world practice) 9.5 litres of blood donated by two elephants. The patient perfectly withstood the operation.

OF INTEREST

No more anecdotes

Financial inspectors of government offices in Washington recently discovered that, during working hours many federal employees did the telephone numbers of services playing tape with anecdotes and funny stories. The inspectors have been taken following the detection. Upon inspection of the telephone numbers of the employees of federal employees are dumped by a computer to prevent them not only from listening to anecdotes, but even from time and weather forecast.

Ask the dog

People suffering from insomnia see doctors who prescribe pills and advise them to stroll at night. But West German psychologist Hans Gröschel of Munich believes that the position of the bed in the chamber is of decisive importance in ensuring a good night's sleep. He has devised an original way of finding this place in the room. Furniture must be removed from the premises while the dog is in to spend the night. The bed must be arranged according to the dog's scheme.

VIEWPOINT

Vladimir BRODETSKY

MORATORIUM ON INSANITY

The Soviet moratorium on any nuclear tests has put Washington in a difficult position. This initiative has been supported by the international community and approved by the UN Secretary-General, Perez de Cuellar, as well as state and political figures in many countries and arms experts. The honest and open Soviet move is emphasized at various rallies — from Hiroshima and Nagasaki to Washington — timed to coincide with the 40th anniversary of the US atomic bombing of Japanese cities.

The ribbon of American peace supporters which encircled the Pentagon at that time symbolized the protest against a force which is the sole opponent of the cessation of nuclear insanity. The Pentagon and the US administration want to continue nuclear tests for they still entertain illusions about gaining military edge over the Soviet Union.

Apart from political reasons, they have purely commercial ones too — military monopolies yearly receive from the government 7,000 million dollars worth of orders for the most up-to-date nuclear arms and could get still more from the strategic defense initiative of Reagan. While at present the non-stop assembly line of lethal armaments annually turns out five new warheads, a still more "profitable" death may be forthcoming with the creation of "star wars" weapons like X-ray lasers. This requires new nuclear tests and the American administration's idea of "modernizing" its nuclear arsenal is based on these and other "superweapons".

Such are the reasons for Washington's hasty rejection of the Soviet initiative yet it has fabricated a US "nuclear insanity" argument, this time with respect to nuclear arms. However, the world is quite familiar with

Washington's rhetoric about its so-called inferiority in bombers and missiles. It is known too that the US has conducted more nuclear tests than the Soviet Union. Besides, the USSR has unilaterally placed a moratorium on its last programme.

Washington's unwillingness to join the Soviet initiative has yet another reason — a reluctance to make a first reciprocal step towards detente and resume a whole range of bilateral and multilateral talks with the Soviet Union on disarmament. The Reagan administration has unilaterally broken off several dialogues, including one on complete ban on nuclear tests, and would not still its ground just a little bit.

Washington's reluctance to revert to the policy of detente is damaging not just the entire set of Soviet-American relations but the "third world" is likewise being drawn into the senseless arms race, Asian, African, and Latin American nations, already burdened by a host of economic and financial problems, continue their self-destruction by procuring more arms. In addition, the world's industrialized nations, burdened by the nuclear arms race, as well, cannot give developing countries enough aid.

An awareness of the nuclear menace has compelled Latin American and South Pacific states to declare their territories nuclear-free zones. These steps were most positively evaluated by the Soviet Union. Even though they have not eliminated the danger of nuclear conflict these steps spell out a desire for security and to avert the threat of war. Washington's negative response to a recent decision taken in the capital of the Cook Islands is yet another indication of its opposition to real security. It sees this move as capable of producing a chain reaction, for instance, in the Balkans, Central and Northern Europe as well as Asia, in which case US nuclear aircraft carriers and air squadrons would have to go from these places.

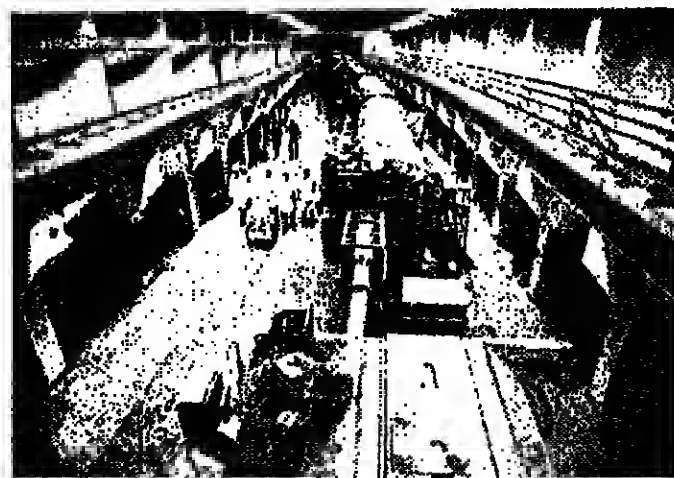
The Soviet moratorium is to last until January 1, 1986, and the US administration still has the time to take the decision demanded by the international community. Washington will bear responsibility for continuation of the nuclear insanity.



Handwritten text: "The end of the world is near"

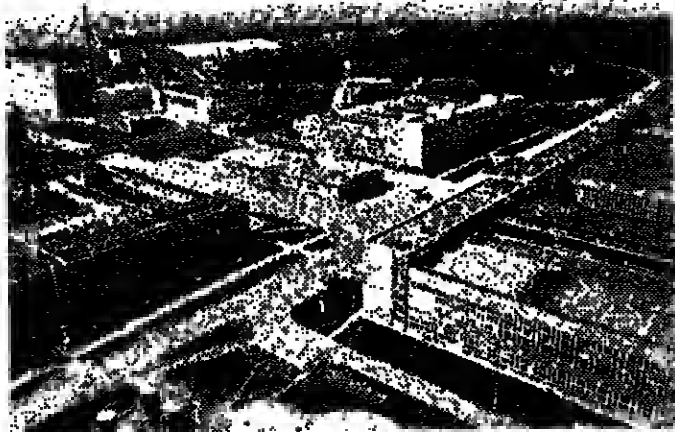
LILLIPUTIANS OF THE MICROWORLD

The construction of a super-potential accelerator of charged particles has started in the Soviet Union. It is being built near the city of Serpukhov, a little more than 100 km south of Moscow. The country's biggest energy accelerator of up to 70 GeV (billion electron-volts) has been operating for 18 years at the Institute of High Energy Physics in that city. The new accelerator will make it possible to



Institute of High Energy Physics.

generate energy of 3,000 GeV, or 3,000,000 million electron-volts. No such energy has yet been obtained anywhere in the world. In California (USA), the maximum is 800 GeV. The length of the ring circumference of the new Serpukhov accelerator will be 21 km (the old one is 1.5 km). The cascade of its superconductive magnets will be assembled underground at a depth of 20-30 metres.



In the tunnel of the Serpukhov accelerator.

After the construction of the new accelerator the old one won't be discarded but will become one of its powerful cascades. The fact is that accelerating energy into 3,000,000 million electron-volts, the particles — protons — will pass through five stages, initially, at a linear accelerator, they will be accelerated up to 30 MeV (million electron-volts). From there they will go into the circular accelerator and achieve energy of 1.5 GeV. Then they will be injected into the old accelerator, and from there, through the connecting tunnel, will burst into the channel of the big accelerator. In it the lilliputians of the microworld, driven by powerful magnets, will attain record speeds and energies.

Why this speed? Scientists of-

ten call the world of elementary particles microcosmos. Here, just like in outer space, high speed is needed to peep as far as possible into the depths of this mysterious world. Physicists pin great hopes on the completion of the accelerator. This is a demonstration to discover prime matter, hypothetical particles — quarks — and look attentively at the fragments of the model, the so-called anomalies, to check the version of the new theory of supersymmetry, born recently and according to which all the elementary particles now discovered must also have a double. It means that we shall know twice as many particles, and solve many other problems which are today theoretical but tomorrow — the everyday life of reasonable people.

Advanced technology assures clean gas pipelines

A reliable method of purifying the pumping capacity main gas pipelines has been devised by specialists in Ukraine. Hard crystalline elements which form inside walls of pipes and impede smooth flow of gas, melted if treated with solvent derived from the very gas conveyed. At the Shchegola deposit near Kharkov the installation of this kind has been tested in position.

The new technology consumes much less energy than instant production of solvent — methanol — from extracted natural fuel. The solvent is then injected as a dose into the pipe which easily dissolves the "stopper" formed in the pipe. The methanol will, however, not only ensure clean gas lines. It is also a valuable material for the production of engine oil, plastics, leather, for and various other uses, as well as for other advanced technology for deriving from natural gas, which is advantageous for the economy of the USSR.

New method of purifying drainage

A basically new method for purifying industrial domestic drainage has been developed in the USSR. It is the place of live taken by 14 specially selected species of bacteria and fungi. They were selected at various stages of the Christmas-tree growth.

The new method is economical: the cost of the complex of purification turned out to be 15 times less than those involving the technology. Such systems already operate in several cities, and are under construction in dozens of others.

Print, he did not read that author. He only read the works when he became out of vogue, I can understand him: fashion and infatuation prevent one from a genuine perception of art.

FAMILIES UNDERGO CHANGES

The newspaper SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA raises statistical and demographic data about the changes in Soviet families are undergoing today. On the eve of the Great Patriotic War (1941) there were about 37 million families. The 1959 census already registered more than 45 million. In the subsequent 20 years the number of families increased almost by a third, and by the beginning of 1984 the country had about 70 million families.

As we see, writes the paper, the number of families is growing, but the number of members is decreasing. Most widespread in the cities today are families of 3 members. By the way, the rural family has decreased in number too. In the past it was characterized by many children.

Every year 2-3 million marriages are registered in our country. What is characteristic of this process? First, the reduction in the number of unmarried women. In the case of men it is still less. Second, the rejuvenation of coasts of men. Now approximately three-quarters of coasts are married. The third, is, naturally, the problem of the stability of new families. Of late more than 900,000 marriages are dissolved annually in the country. One more alarming tendency is that the seventh family in our country is incomplete, that is, without one of the parents.

There are no great differences in the ages of married couples, couples on the average, the husband is 2-2.5 years older than the wife and the majority are of the same age. This cannot be said about their education level, which are, on the average, higher in the case of wives than husbands. This fact also explains, to some extent, the nature of relationships in families.

MM INFORMATION No. 41

Places to visit

Jubilee of Palekh crafts

An exhibition marking the 60th anniversary of the world-famous Palekh miniature painting — Palekh's acquired miniature — has opened in the All-Russia Museum of Decorative, Applied and Folk Art in Moscow.

Decorated caskets, boxes, dishes, writing-sets, powder-cases and ashtrays of paper-mache, deftly painted in bright colors against a black background are invaluable exhibits of Soviet applied art at international exhibitions and fairs. For collectors of many countries it is a great luck to buy Palekh articles.

Palekh, an ancient village in the Kharovo Region, has existed for 15 centuries. The style of its art has been shaping for centuries. The painting decorating the miniatures is a kind of fusion of the traditions of old Russian icon-painting with folk art and modern motifs.

Palekh miniature is one of the most popular arts of the USSR. Many popular are the Khokhlova wood paintings; Zhostovskaya metalware, Gzhel china, the 24-city of Kuznetsov village (Dnepropetrovsk), works of choppers from Georgia, home carvers of Yakutia, Volga lace-makers.



A museum of applied art of the Soviet peoples is now being set up in Tashkent, a former Moscow region estate. On display there will be many best samples of artistic crafts from all the Union and autonomous republics.

Tatyana GRUNAU



Exhibition items: casket paintings inspired by Russian fairy tales.

Sapphire street lamps

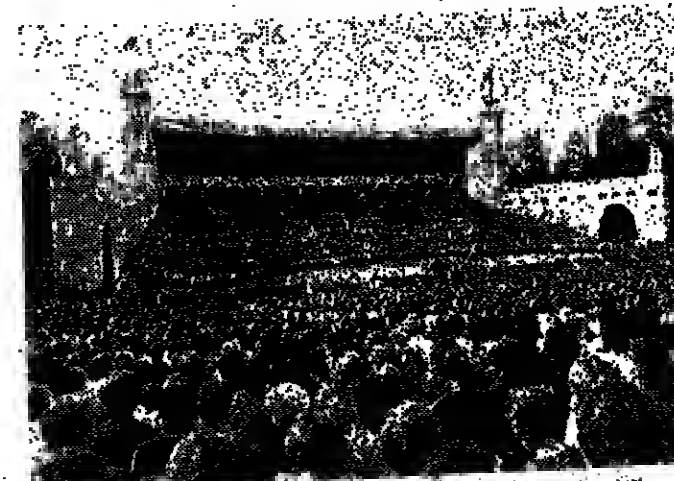
Many streets in Soviet cities are illuminated by sapphire lamps. More accurately it is not the lamp itself that is made from sapphire but its illuminating pipe which is filled with vaporous sodium. It goes without saying that all treasures in the world will not be sufficient for the purpose in case of using the natural stone alone.

That is why Moscow specialists have developed a technology that enables sapphire to be obtained in predetermined form. Earlier synthetic sapphire was being produced only to be used for the manufacture of goods with diamond tools.

A present industrial equipment is created in the USSR for

producing sapphire articles of different forms, including nuts and nails. They can be used in metallurgy, electronics, semiconductor technology, optics, watch-making and jewellery.

SONG FESTIVAL



One of Latvia's most cherished and finest traditions is national song festivals. Since time immemorial people in Latvia have loved singing and are very gifted musically. Each town has a special song spot and in Riga the Song Field can be found in the Park of Culture and Real. This year the opening ceremony was like a parade. 25,000 singers marched in the city streets together with dancers and musicians who had come from all corners of the republic. A 20,000-strong choir sang Latvian, Russian, Armenian, Moldavian and Lithuanian songs.

The choir of the Song Field. • Dancing (amateurs, by the way).

MM INFORMATION No. 42, 1985

Science and technology

GASOLINE FROM SAWDUST

Specialists in Byelorussia (a Union republic in western USSR) have developed a technology for transforming sawdust into gasoline. This new technology makes it possible to obtain from a mixture of sawdust and water not only gasoline, but even black oil (low-boiling oils) — staple fuel for most of boiler-houses and electric power stations.

It is not necessary to fell timber for gasoline: the waste of the timber industry — bark, wooden chips, twigs, knots, tree crowns, sawdust, etc., can be used for this purpose. Such agricultural wastes as pot-harvest, cotton stems, leaves of trees, etc. — can also be utilized, as well as the waste of pulp-and-paper industry which until now only polluted the environment. All this waste can be used as raw materials for the production of liquid fuels.

Small mobile installations being developed now for synthesizing petrol will be able to use the fuel they produce themselves, spending only one dollar per every ton manufactured.

DEVELOPMENT OF ACCELERATOR EQUIPMENT

Having "bottlenecked" semiconductor crystals by a mighty beam of charged particles, Soviet scientists have managed to considerably raise the rapid

operability and reliability of diodes, transistors, integrated microcircuits and other types of electronics. Such equipment has been developed at the Leningrad Electrophysical Equipment Research Institute — the leading Soviet centre for the elaboration of experimental units of thermonuclear synthesis, research reactors, accelerators of elementary particles for industry and medicine. Its installations are operating in the USSR, CMEA member-countries, as well as Finland and developing states. Vasily Glukhikh, director of the Institute and Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, hinted that the achievements of Soviet fundamental science had made it possible to put electrons to use, create new revolutionary and large-scale technologies. Under the impact of the flux of accelerated electrons many materials acquire unusual properties. Thus, an irradiated polyethylene can stand temperatures up to 200 degrees, i.e., three times more than usual ones.

IRON GROWS

That alloys of iron expand during heating is no news at all. Well known is also the size of thermal expansion — up to 2 per cent. But scientists at Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute take iron blank, heat it until it begins to glow, its length visibly doubles, triples and increases five times. It is no trick. Simply a curious regularity has been discovered. If metal is cyclically heated and cooled at intervals from 450 to 950°C not in the air but hydrogen atmosphere — it begins to "grow". The increased phenomenon opens broad vistas for new effective methods of metal and alloy treatment.

BLACK CULINARY SALT STIRS SCIENTISTS' INTEREST

Soviet scientists have found out that the clita to a strange but long-standing custom of the indigenous population of Northern Russia: the use of the so-called black salt in cooking. To prepare it they take some salt of coarse grind, add water-soaked rye-bread, envelope the resulting mass with cloth and put it into a stove or bonfire. After the mass is charred it is pounded and sifted. This salt is sprinkled on food before consuming it. The local people believe that adding this salt to food makes it much tastier than with the white (common) salt. However, they cannot explain the meaning of this custom.

Scientific research has shown, however, that the black salt does not become damp, thanks to a small content of carbon in the form of fine-porous charcoal. The rye-bread ashes enrich the salt with such substances vital for a human being as combinations of iodine, potassium, calcium, copper, zinc and others. Thus the black salt is indeed healthier than the white one.

VIEWPOINT

SIBERIAN GAS GOES TO EUROPE

Vladimir CHIRSKOV, Minister of Building Enterprises of the Oil and Gas Industry of the USSR

Today nobody is surprised by the fact that Siberian gas serves housewives in Moscow and Prague, lures the turbines of Austrian power stations, heats houses in Bulgaria and Finland. It is also used at Folsom metallurgical plants and processing of chemical works in the Federal Republic of Germany and in Hungary. But suffice it to look at the map to imagine, at least partly, the length and complicated nature of the natural gas route from Siberia to Europe.

Gas extraction in Western Siberia has reached 1,000 million cu m per day. But the main consumers are at a distance of thousands of kilometres, in the European part of the country. Therefore, its transportation is a major problem.

Not long ago the Soviet Union completed the biggest project in the history of the world gas industry. The 6th superlong gas pipeline, laid from the Siberian deposit of Urengoy to the centre of the country, went into operation. The programme of building the six-strung pipeline system in Western Siberia, mapped out for 1981-1983, has been completed. The construction called for big investments — 20,000 million rubles.

Now the CMEA countries account for more than 50 per cent of Soviet gas exports. They have jointly built a ramified network of gas pipelines, the most important among them being the Soyuz pipeline built in the late '70s. The route which linked the gas fields of Orenburg in Southern Ural with the industrial centres of the socialist countries, made it possible to increase annual deliveries of Soviet gas by 15,500 million cu m.

But even such a powerful energy "corridor" does not solve all the problems connected with the transportation of Siberian gas. In the next five years six superlong gas pipelines will stretch from the northern deposit of Yamburg to the European USSR, increased deliveries to Yamburg has been guaranteed, in large extent by the fact that one of the six gas pipelines starting from there will transport Siberian fuel to Eastern Europe.

The decision on its construction was taken in 1984 at the CMEA session in Havana. Now they are thoroughly discussing the terms of building the pipeline, forms of participation of states in the construction, coordination of questions related to prices and the volume of deliveries to various countries.

This will be a mighty gas pipeline with 1,420 mm pipes and a pressure of 75 atmospheres. Unsurpassed will be its length — 603 km — and the heavy difficulties which the builders will face. Soviet gas pumping equipment will be used on the route of the new superlong gas pipeline as well as on other pipelines which are planned for construction in the second half of the '80s. The 16 megawatt pumping equipment made in the Ukraine has made a very good showing.

Some 30,000-32,000 million cu m of gas a year will be transported along this new pipeline which will go into operation during the 12th Five-Year Development Plan period (1986-90).

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a signature or note.

Round the Soviet Union

WORK HAS BEEN COMPLETED ON THE PREPARATION OF THE 40TH LENIN'S COLLECTION COMPRISING 116 PREVIOUSLY UNPUBLISHED OR PARTIALLY PUBLISHED LETTERS, NOTES, TELEGRAMS AND OTHER ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. The material of the new collection covers more than 30 years of Lenin's life — from 1903 to 1923. The articles for the collection were discovered by researchers as a result of a painstaking work in fans of archives, libraries and museums all over the world.

ALMOST FOUR AND A HALF THOUSAND STUDENTS AND POST-GRADUATES FROM 50 COUNTRIES WILL BEGIN THEIR STUDIES AT THE PUSHKIN INSTITUTE OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE. This major centre has also affiliations abroad which familiarize Russian language teachers with modern methodology and teaching aids; offer consultations, organize examinations for correspondence students improving their skills and render assistance to higher educational institutions, courses and groups studying Russian.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

OPERATION UNDER MICROSCOPE

In recent years newspapers have been reporting about incredible operations: surgeons sutured hands cut off in accidents, implanted lost, replaced damaged areas of nerves, and implanted crystalline lenses of eyes, writes IZVESTIYA. Now a new turn has been outlined in the development of events — microsurgical operations are no longer a sensation. Microsurgery methods which until recently were used only by individual specialists in the clinics of Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev, are now adopted by major public health institutions in other cities of the country. Over a short period of time ten new microsurgical centres were set up in the Ukraine alone: five ophthalmological and on many centres for the utilization of the possibilities of this method in the surgery of vessels, traumatology, plastic surgery, gynaecology, urology and pediatrics surgery.

Transplanting of limbs is, no doubt, one of the supreme achievements of modern surgery, notes the newspaper. Such operations have been and continue to be for a long time in the view of the fact that fortunately such tragic accidents are not so frequent. The "demand" is now much higher on rehabilitation operations, where plastic microsurgery can work wonders. In our days it is capable of restoring damaged areas of nerves through transplant, entry out rehabilitation operations to transplanted gills, pancreas and other glands. Surgeons have also succeeded in restoring (again by the transplant method) the permeability of lymphatic vessels, in transplanting and implanting kidneys of live tissue in organs affected by ureters incapable of healing for a long time.

FOREST INSPECTION IN GEORGIA

That your tree and be happy, people say, Georgia has long revered the green friend of man, writes the ZARYA VOSTOKA newspaper published in the Transcaucasian Republic of Georgia. There are legends and

many poems devoted to it. But it is not enough to plant a tree. It needs care. Forest growers in the republic consider as their most important task the protection of forests from various external influences. And with the coming of summer, when the task of protecting forests from fires, diseases and pests becomes especially acute, forestry workers begin their annual traditional inspection. The aim is to prevent diseases. Simultaneously specialists examine the quality of work in planting young groves, the condition of nurseries, and help introduce advanced methods on the farms.

Every time forest growers embark on inspection we sum up their work which considerably helps protect flora and fauna of the republic, forest drawbacks, and make plans for the future, minister of forest economy of Georgia, Shota Chikoladze told our correspondent. It was specifically decided this year to pay more attention to the technology of planting forests in conditions of rock, on eroded lands, and forested mountainous areas.

Members of special inspection commissions analyze how forest forms go about raising productivity and the quality of afforestation, as well as water protection, climate regulation and sanitary-hygienic measures.

ART IS NOT FOR FASHION

The most unpleasant phenomenon for me, which sometimes is still being observed in our society today, is fashion for intellect which actually conceals the most elementary love for things, writes in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA veteran translator Nikolai Iyubynov in the so-called "Monologue on Our Time and Ourselves". Of course it is good to like line paintings, books and collect them — there is nothing bad in this. But it is not good when a person is doing the collection for the sake of accumulating some valuables. This obsession on unprincipled feeling in me.

It is very much the seemingly queer phrase of the Russian writer Bunin in one of his letters. He writes that he did not read Priest "to spite" others. That is, when there was much talking around him about

